

EL PASO HERALD

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Primary Pledge and Public Policy

PUBLIC policy and public welfare are above party allegiance and party pledges every time. This fundamental fact cannot be disputed by any honest citizen. So if "party regularity" calls upon you to vote for an unfit man for a certain office, your higher duty is to scratch that unfit man off your ticket and not to commit a crime against the public welfare by voting for an unfit man against your conscience and judgment.

No respectable party organization would ever ask its adherents to vote for unfit men for office. When such a demand is made, it is the duty of respectable citizens to rebuke the unworthy party leaders by scratching the unfit candidates off their tickets. To use an illustration: a "friend" proposes that you assist him in a certain transaction (undescribed) which he assures you is all right; you promise your friend to stay with him; he comes in the next day and asks you to join him in committing an act which you seem criminal; which is the higher duty? To commit the crime or to break your promise to the friend? Surely the primary pledges of the various political parties are not intended to keep decent, respectable, strong men out of the primaries and out of the party. If a party pledge were to be construed to prevent any participant from scratching his ticket, strong characters and good citizens would not take a pledge of that sort.

Any primary pledge is fulfilled in all good faith when the voter who has taken the pledge, votes for the majority of the candidates on his party ticket. The primary pledge cannot in honesty be construed to prohibit a voter from scratching an unfit candidate off his ticket and voting for a fit man. This rule applies to all members of all political parties at all times.

For us, Abraham Lincoln is a safe enough guide in such a matter; says he: "I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong."

The Mexican government has appropriated \$40,000 to pay for maintaining inspectors at all the seaports of the republic for the examination of incoming vessels with a view to preventing the introduction of cholera from Europe. Mexico is one of the foremost nations of the world in national sanitary measures to prevent the spread of epidemics or the introduction of dangerous diseases from other countries.

Voting a Split Ticket

VOTERS of any of the parties at the election Tuesday who desire to split their ticket, voting for one or more candidates from another party than that of the voter's usual choice, will do well to note the proper method of marking a ballot to insure that it will be counted and not thrown out for irregularity. The rule is that every name must be marked off the ballot sheet for whom the voter does not desire to cast his vote. It is not proper to cross off a name on a certain ballot and write in another name, the name of the candidate of another party for instance. The proper way is to choose your party ticket, cross off the names of those for whom you do not wish to vote, then cross off every name on all the other party lists shown on the ballot, except the names of the particular ones for whom you desire to vote.

In brief, cross off the name of every candidate for whom you do not wish to cast your vote, and leave untouched the names of those for whom you wish to vote. If in any doubt as to how to vote, when you go to the polls, ask one of the officers of election in audible tone, always in the presence of reliable witnesses.

To read the mucker magazines one would think the senate were the lower house.

El Paso's Census Almost 40,000

EL PASO'S census figures as made public today by the census bureau at Washington are gratifying to an extraordinary degree. The estimate for local use has varied from 40,000 to 45,000, but in using these figures it has been customary to include the smaller settlement of several thousand population, the cement plant, Fort Bliss, and various suburbs just outside the city limits, but actually a part of the city commercially and socially.

With the population of the city within the corporate boundaries officially given as 39,279, it appears that the figure 45,000 cannot be far wrong for the present population of the metropolitan district. The census of 1900 gave El Paso 15,906; the increase of the ten years is thus 23,373, or 147 percent increase. El Paso is thus shown to rank among the most rapidly growing cities in the country. She does not hold the record for rapid growth, but there will be very few cities in or near El Paso's class to show such a tremendous rate of growth in the decade.

So many private estimates have been made ranging from 33,000 to 38,000 or 39,000 that the census figures as announced today will come as a delightful surprise to many of our citizens who have been unable to realize the extent of El Paso's recent development. It is safe to say that El Paso will at least double in the next ten years. If the percentage of increase of the last ten years should be kept up, it would make El Paso a city of 100,000 in 1920.

"He made a hip pocket movement" is the defence advanced by a mankiller in Houston. If this plea continues to be admitted in the courts as it has been heretofore, the men will have to find a new place to carry handkerchief and pocket-book. It may also be a measure of personal safety always to walk on the street with hands clasped in front and lifted high.

Deaf and Dumb and Half Blind

THERE is a negro student at Yale who is deaf and dumb and blind in one eye, but he has a diploma of graduation from Shaw university, and he declares his intention to go through Yale law school and earn his professional degree. He has applied to the Yale bureau of appointment and self help for some sort of light work so that he can pay his own way through college. The young negro is given the credit of being the pluckiest student of this generation at Yale.

Such energy and effort displayed by individuals thus heavily afflicted and handicapped not only by physical defect, but by race and early environment, ought to shame some of those to whom a maximum of opportunity and of natural and artificial advantage availeth nought.

The New Mexico constitutional convention has set most of the other states an excellent example by making the terms of state officers four years with no reelection except in certain cases where a continuing policy is decidedly to the public benefit.

New York State Is Very Much Doubtful One

New York, Nov. 7.—The complex political situation always evident just before an election in New York state has this year assumed national significance of unusual importance. Two candidates representing the leading parties, Stimson, the Republican, and Dix, the Democratic, have been nominated, but

has been beset by storms since the Republican state central committee first met and favored vice president Sherman for chairman of the convention. The determining vote, however, lies with the conservative upstate New Yorker, and here is where Roosevelt



HENRY L. STIMSON, Republican Nominee.



JOHN A. DIX, Democratic Nominee.

the personalities of the nominees, party lines to an unusual extent, and traditions generally have been thrown to the winds by the entrance of Col. Roosevelt and nationalism.

The Democratic machine, headed by Tammany, is running smoothly. An allied union New York City press is opposed to Roosevelt and his candidature. The Republican ship of state

is devoting his hardest work and confidently expects a majority vote for Stimson.

As the fight draws to a close confidence prevails in the camps of each candidate, but not until the last vote is reported, especially from the upstate sections, will the decision be given in one of New York's greatest political fights.

A NAME

By Reinhardt Koester.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

THE nurse entered the room and noiselessly crossed to the patient's bed. After a quick glance at the patient, who was sleeping quietly on her pillow, she went down over the man who was sitting in an arm chair at the bedside his head resting in his hands, to see if he had fallen asleep, but his eyes were wide open.

"Won't you let me fetch you something to eat, or a bottle of wine, doctor?"

The nurse's words were like her walk—soft and almost noiseless. The patient's face changed almost imperceptibly, and her lips moved in a low murmur.

The doctor was startled. He bent down over her and listened intently. In his face was an expression of anguish and despair. A few more undisturbed sounds, then the patient's face resumed its peaceful calm and she slept on. Dr. Willmer fell back in his chair exhausted.

"The baby is all right," said the nurse in a lower whisper, so near his ear that he felt her breath.

"Thank you, sister."

His voice sounded so calm and uninterested that she almost thought he had not heard her. He sat perfectly motionless and stared at the pattern of the carpet. She felt she could do nothing, so she went out of the room softly as she had come.

For two days and two nights Dr. Willmer had been sitting at his wife's bedside. The birth of her first child nearly cost her her life. Since the night before his face had grown pale and his eyes big and staring. Was it really only exhaustion, as the sister thought? Then why did he so suddenly refuse to eat? Was it the fear of losing her that made him forget hunger and thirst? Until this morning the life of the baby had been like a flickering candle, but now it was calmer and stronger. Death was no longer lurking in the room.

Why did he not leave her bedside for a moment even now? Why did he not breathe freely even now, when the danger was past?

The name! Oh, this cruel, torturing name!

Oh, no—it was insane to think of such a thing! He was just exhausted, his brain was tired and sick from brooding. He must allow himself a little rest and then he would laugh at his own suspicion.

But this name had struck him like a blow—like a dagger it had pierced his heart.

"Fred," she had whispered softly and tenderly. "Fred," nothing more. That was all that had happened—only a name.

Really it was foolish, shameless of him to build up suspicion on this mere name, a suspicion that threatened to ruin a whole life's happiness. Why should she not speak the name of her childhood friend, who had been their guest so many times? He did not even know where she was in her thoughts. Perhaps she was back in the days of her childhood. Fred had always been her playmate.

He clung to the thought that she had spoken as a child, for is it not a fact that a fever patient in delirium often raves about her childhood? Of course that must be it! She must have been dreaming she was playing with him in the old garden and asked him to pick her an apple she could not reach. Or perhaps she had been pleading with him to help her with some difficult lesson. Why, surely there was the explanation. How could he possibly suspect his wife of anything so disgraceful? It was shameful of him to think thus of his wife when she was struggling with death after giving birth to their first-born child.

Doctor Willmer spoke to himself as he would have spoken to a patient and gradually he found peace. But suddenly he groaned in despair again; she had not spoken the name as one child speaks to another. She had spoken like a woman who loves.

Oh, this terrible doubt! How was he to find out?

Again the patient moved, her lips opened, but no sound came.

How beautiful she was as she lay there! The mouth had lost a little of its fresh, rosy color and looked so small. A smile of happiness was playing on the lips, but even this was mingled with a touch of sadness.

How he loved this smile! He had

often stayed awake for hours looking at her smile when she was sleeping at his side. And those lips deceived him! Impossible! He felt so ashamed of himself. Should he perhaps tell her later and ask her forgiveness? Then she would look at him, shake her head just a little and smile. She would never be able to understand how he could ever have doubted her love. No, he would never mention this dreadful night, but only ask her forgiveness in silence. The whole thing was nothing but a sickly idea born in his fagged old brain. He had been quite himself the idea would never have entered his mind. One does not stay awake without nourishment for 48 hours without suffering for it.

How could he ever forget what she had been to him during their three years of married life. He lived the time over again in his mind and saw only pleasant days. How happy they had been! Hardly had even the slightest disagreement darkened a single day. And how happy she had felt when she told him she was to become a mother and while she was knitting and sewing all the little things for baby.

"You won't leave me," she had said when the hour came, and she had thrown her arms around his neck and clung to him. A smile came into his plain, tired face as he thought of this. He closed his eyes.

When the nurse came into the room a little later, she found him sleeping peacefully in his chair.

Outside dawn was approaching, a shimmer of light fell through the drawn curtains when he awoke. He heard the nurse moving about in the next room.

The patient looked far better, a touch of color had come into her pale face. He stood looking at the face he loved so well. She seemed to feel he was near. She raised her arms slowly and laid them around his neck. Her eyes were still closed. He kissed her forehead gently. She drew him closer, her lips opened and she whispered softly, "Fred!"

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name may be published where such a request is made).

HIGHLAND PARK PROTESTS.

Editor El Paso Herald: Several people residing in Highland Park have requested me to send a few of the existing facts, and after sacrificing a lovely little mulberry tree and everything I have planted this year to cows, I feel slightly like doing as they request. There are half a dozen crows running loose in the middle of the street just this side of the Highland Park fire station. My horse shied and the results might have been serious, as the is a split animal. This is intended as a hint to our honorable mayor to replace the officer out here to protect life and property. We have found to our cost that promises are of no avail; flowers and trees go up every night.

Ellis P. Haust.

MANLEY'S SENTENCE DEMORALIZES GUARD

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 7.—With three line officers and four company officers having resigned and three companies of militia urgently requesting the governor to muster them out, the Texas National Guard is demoralized as a result of the recent conviction of sergeant Manley of company F, who bayoneted and killed a spectator during president Taft's visit to Dallas a year ago.

Manley was given a life sentence. His own company promptly asked to be relieved from future military duty and the Kirby Rifles, of Austin, and Capt. Geer's company at Beaumont took similar action. It is said the federal government may interfere in Manley's behalf.

J. F. Harrison of Palestine, Tex., is here to see El Paso.

Landslides Of 1890 and 1894

XIII. AND XIV.—CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS

THE Republicans hailed the advent of the Harrison administration in 1889 with great joy, for it gave them complete control of the executive and legislative branches of the government for the first time since the death of Grover's second administration. They were resolved to use their power so that Democratic success in the future would be made all but impossible.

The tariff question had become the chief issue talked about, but the money question was really uppermost in the minds of the people. As both parties were divided in opinion on the money question, just as Democrats and Whigs had been divided on the question of slavery extension, both parties "straddled" the currency question and made their fight on the tariff, but without success.

Tariff Commission Created. The demand for a revision of the tariff reached a stage in Arthur's administration that Congress felt impelled to do something. It created a tariff commission. Everybody was for the commission, because the high tariff men believed it would recommend still higher duties, while the low tariff men thought it would find reductions to be imperatively necessary. The commission made its report and, in the main, its recommendations were adopted in the tariff of 1883. The rates recommended for wool, cotton, steel and iron were the chief matters of contention. On the whole, the bill was a protectionist victory, and in 1884 Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party opposed the protectionist doctrine and won in the election. But the efforts of the Democratic house in the first Cleveland administration to revise the tariff were checked by the Republican majority in the senate. Toward the close of his term Mr. Cleveland sent a message to Congress dealing solely with the tariff. The radical tariff visionaries of the tariff, in it he took advanced ground against the protectionists. There was an immense surplus in the treasury and the president believed that a reduction of duties was demanded. The radical tariff visionaries of Cleveland were not endorsed by all Democrats, and this message caused a revolt in the party. The president also was at variance with many of his parliamentarians on the currency question. He was defeated for reelection and the Republicans, on a protectionist platform, were swept into complete power.

Three Remarkable Things. The first half of the Harrison administration was remarkable for three things—the establishment of the Reed rules in the house of representatives, the attempt to enact a force bill, seeking to make the south Republican by the use of federal power and federal

bayonets, and the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. The Republican majority in the house was not large, so contests were instituted and several Democratic members were thrown out and their places filled with Republicans. The Democratic members of the house sought to block the progress of legislation by systematic filibusters, but they were circumvented by the revolutionary Reed rules which ever since have governed the house. The force bill passed the house, but was defeated in the senate after a long filibuster by a combination of Democrats and western Republicans. Thus died the last serious effort to control the political action of the southern states by federal interference.

The McKinley bill was a new departure in tariff legislation. It was the first measure designed frankly to afford protection without regard to prices of articles of consumption as was avowed by Mr. McKinley when he reported the bill to the house on April 16, 1890. The campaign of 1888 had been fought squarely on the tariff issue as precipitated by Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1887. The Republicans had won, and by their very defense of existing protection duties they were forced into demanding still higher duties. The McKinley bill was an upward revision. In the debate the battle raged most fiercely about the wool, the sugar and the tin schedules. The woolen duties were increased, a bounty was granted to domestic sugar, and the demands of the tinplate manufacturers were met.

The McKinley Tariff. The bill passed the house on May 21 and went to the senate. After nearly a month the senate committee brought it out with a large number of amendments, mostly in the nature of reductions of duty. Then began a long debate which ended when the bill passed the senate on September 10. The conference committee adjusted the differences between the two houses on 454 points, and inserted in the bill a provision giving the president power to suspend certain provisions to permit the making of reciprocity treaties. The reciprocity feature was introduced by Mr. Blaine, then in the cabinet, through senator Frye. The bill passed in the last days of September and was signed by the president on October 1. It went into operation on October 6.

Of course the congressional campaign was already won. It was only four weeks until the election. It was impossible for the country to have felt the effect of the measure, for it was not yet in working order. But all during the long debate the Democrats had made the most of their opportunity to

(Continued on Next Page.)

EL PASO CONCERN SHIPS MACHINERY TO THE MALAYAN PENINSULA IN ASIA

Made in El Paso machinery for the Straits Settlements of the Malay peninsula was shipped out of El Paso Saturday over the Southern Pacific for Singapore, India, by way of San Francisco and the oriental freighters.

The machinery was made by the El Paso Foundry and Machinery company for the Malaysian Rubber company on the Malay peninsula and consisted of parts for a rubber manufacturing plant to be established there.

The parts were packed in 16 boxes and weighed a total of 4000 pounds. The contract for making the parts was awarded to the El Paso foundry by Cyrus Robinson, consulting engineer for the Malaysian company, located at New York.

PROBATE JUDGES MAY BE REELECTED

New Mexico Decides That They May Succeed Themselves in Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 7.—It was late this afternoon when the convention reconvened and it took up the article on education and after that, the article on state, county and municipal indebtedness.

The Republican conference this forenoon agreed to give the legislature power to create juvenile courts and to extend the jurisdiction of probate courts so as to make them virtually county courts.

The term of probate judges was fixed at four years, their salary at \$1000 and they will be eligible to succeed themselves.

The Republican majority has come to an agreement on a supreme court of three judges, who are to serve eight years at \$6000 a year; eight district courts whose judges are to serve six years and are to be paid \$5000 a year; a probate court for each county and a justice of the peace for each precinct.

The legislature is authorized to create a county court for each county and to increase the supreme judges after each census. Every judge from the lowest to the highest is to be elected. The supreme court is to exercise a supervising control over all the courts and all the judges are given police power to maintain the public peace. An elective county clerk is provided for each county, who shall also serve as probate and district clerk. Each of the eight districts is to have a district attorney elected and to serve four years. The conference was unusually harmonious and the report was agreed to unanimously.

Boundaries of Districts. The boundaries of the districts have not as yet been decided upon, although the recommendations of the committee bound the districts as follows:

The first district shall compose the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, San Juan and Sandoval.

The second judicial district shall comprise the counties of Bernalillo and McKinley.

The third judicial district shall comprise the counties of Dona Ana, Luna and Grant.

The fourth judicial district shall comprise the counties of San Miguel, Mora, Quay and Guadalupe.

The fifth judicial district shall comprise the counties of Roosevelt, Chavez, Eddy and Curry.

The sixth judicial district shall comprise the counties of Torrance, Lincoln and Otero.

The seventh judicial district shall comprise the counties of Socorro, Valencia and Sierra.

The eighth judicial district shall comprise the counties of Colfax, Taos and Union.

In case of the creation of new counties, the legislature shall have power to attach them to any proper contiguous district for judicial purposes.

CATTLEMEN MEET TO PROTECT TICK LINE

Will Employ Cowboys to Ride Line and Prevent Violations.

Amarillo, Texas, Nov. 7.—The Panhandle cattlemen's association met here this morning to arrange for the protection of the state quarantine line, following the treaty by the federal government that the tick line will be moved to the northern boundary of the state if violations of the tick law continue.

Dr. Stetter, representing the department of agriculture, was present and reiterated the government's position. Resolutions to employ cowboys to ride the line and to offer rewards for the arrest of those violating such laws were adopted by the convention. The association will be in session three days.

LEVANC, AVIATOR, IS Jailed FOR GAMBLING.

Shreveport, La., Nov. 7.—Leo Levanc, Frenchman and airplane flyer, was fined \$50 in police court here today on a charge of shooting craps and was committed to go to jail, on the management of the state fair, which brought him here, refusing to go on his bond. He expected to make several flights at the fair grounds.

NEW SCHOOL AT MIAMI. Globe, Ariz., Nov. 7.—School bonds in the sum of \$7000 for the Live Oak district at Miami have been bid for by the Old Dominion Commercial company, which has offered a premium of \$310.

V. R. Sturgis of Denver, Colo., is visiting friends in El Paso.

GLOBE FEDERAL BUILDING. Globe, Ariz., Nov. 7.—To look over federal building sites, Inspector James C. Plant is expected to arrive here this week. For the purpose of erecting a building here \$15,000 was appropriated at the last session of congress. Three sites have been offered.

Then distinctly we remember that it is the bleak November. And we've got to up and hustle if we want the courthouse here. Our best argument "We need her," need her badly, gentle reader, Even the Morenci Leader has to own our claims are clear.

Duncan may with trees astound it, donate land on which to found it. Irrigating ditches round it, chicken dinners while you wait. Vote for Clifton, think how grand it all would be if we should land it. And the county wards could stand it. See you don't forget the late.

So we ask that you will merely think the matter over clearly. And you cast your vote sincerely, "Publican or Democrat." We have railroads, chicken lunches, ditches, trees and cactus bunches. We're the only town in Greenlee where the courthouse should be at.

—Lynn C. Doyle Jr., Clifton, Arizona.

Buttermilk is a good drink and what better than a pang of regret in a bar. Some fellows run a tourin' car like they wuz tryin' 't get away from th' mortgage.

14 Years Ago Today. From The Herald Of This Date 1904.

L. F. Kinkaid, of Dallas, is at the Pleron.

Superintendent Martin has gone east in his private car.

J. J. Mundy has gone to Elgin, Ill., on a business trip.

Judge Wilcox has gone to Arizona on a business trip.

Engineer J. L. Campbell went north to Selden this morning.

Consul Mallen left on a business trip to the City of Mexico.

Peter McIntyre needs to R. S. Davis for \$600 part of block 39, Mills addition.

J. W. Snyder and S. Goodman and daughter left this morning for Kansas City.

Mrs. C. N. Buckler is entertaining the social club at her home this afternoon.

This beautiful, balmy weather is what is captivating the northerners who are in town.

Dr. W. T. Baird, who has been located at Dallas for several years, has returned to this city.

W. H. Austin has returned from Ft. Worth. He stopped off on his way back at Newman's ranch.

Miss Vida Ott, of Marion, Kas., has arrived to spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Burge.

El G. Shoup and wife have returned from Jiminez, where they have been for the last six months.

S. Goodman and his daughter, Rachel, have gone to Chicago, where Miss Rachel will attend school.

The baggage carried on the Sunset limited is to be sealed. The whyformness of this is not at present explained.

The first of the series of Episcopal teas was given by Mrs. T. E. Hunt at her home, 1903 Mesa Avenue, yesterday.

The kitchen porch roof of Britton Davis's residence on Magoffin avenue caught fire this morning from an overheated flue.

Senator Sanford's mother arrived this morning from Hamilton, Ont., to visit with her son, who resides at the Capt. White ranch.

Western Star assembly, No. 35, Royal Benefit society, was organized at Union Labor hall last night by deputy George C. H. Below.

Chas. Schneider de Ybarrola has had good fortune with his soundings at the upper dam site, where he has struck solid limestone in two places at 57 feet.

A. Zuehlke called at the police headquarters this morning to complain of the damage done to his property on North Oregon street by boys playing ball in the public highway.

An oil stove in the opera house apartment house on the second floor, occupied by the Southwestern business college, got overheated this morning and filled the room with smoke. No damage was done.

Although evangelist Crittenden left last evening for Houston, the revival work will continue at Trinity church at least. Last night pastor French had out over 100 people at the regular Wednesday evening meeting.

Metal market—Silver, 64 1-2c; lead, \$2.60; copper 10 1-2c; Mexican pesos, El Paso and Juarez, 50c.

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